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REPORTS AT THE KIRIN SECOND PROVINCIAL

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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REPORTS AT THE SECOND KIRIN PROVINCIAL  
PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

[The following are translations of selected items from Chi-lin Jih-pao (Kirin Daily), published in Changchun and dated 31 May 1960.]

STRUGGLE TO OVER-FULFILL THE GOALS OF THE 1960  
NATIONAL ECONOMY PLAN

Third Session of Second Provincial People's Congress Victoriously Adjourns -- Calling All People in the Province to Raise High the Red Flag of Mao Tse-tung Ideology

[Following is the translation of an extract from a news report, in Chi-lin Jih-pao, Chang-chun City, Kirin Province, 31 May 1960, page 1.]

After eight days of discussion, the Third Session of the Second Kirin Provincial People's Congress was victoriously adjourned yesterday (30 May).

Speeches continued through yesterday's proceedings. During this Third Session 119 delegates made speeches, and 33 persons in attendance also made speeches.

During the Session Hsiao Tan-feng, Secretary-General of the Kirin Provincial People's Council, read the obituary notice from the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee concerning the death of Lin Po-ch'u, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Central Politburo, and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Congress. The whole Session was called to stand and pay a solemn tribute.

Speeches were concluded at four P.M. yesterday. All

delegates unanimously approved "the Third Session's resolution concerning the Kirin Provincial People's Council Work Report, the 1960 National Economic Plan, the 1959 Financial Final Accounts and the 1960 Budget".

The resolution points out that in 1959 all people in the province, under the correct guidance of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the State Council, supported the socialist construction general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes. The people of the province have attained glorious achievements on various fronts, over-fulfilled the goals of the national economy plans, correctly applied financial budgeting, and fulfilled the goals of the national economy's Second Five-Year Plan, thus, they have enabled socialist construction to advance to a new stage with a rapid and continuous leap forward.

The people's achievements are great victory for the coordination between the universal truth in Marxism-Leninism and the Mao Tse-tung ideology and the actual practice of China's revolution and construction. They are also the result of the hard struggle and strenuous labor of all people in the province. The Session expressed satisfaction over the the various phases of the Provincial Government's activities and the continuous great leap forward in the various construction enterprises.

The resolution further says that the 1960 national economy planning is a continuous leap forward planning. The 1960 financial budget is suitable to the development of the national economy.

The Session called on all people of the province to unite more closely with the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Republic, raising high the red flag of Mao Tse-tung ideology; it called on the people to carry out more thoroughly the socialist construction general line and the "do many things at the same time" policy; to support the great leap forward; to further consolidate and develop rural and city people's communes; to develop more broadly and deeply the technical and cultural revolution as a mass movement; to carry out faithfully national construction and all other enterprises with diligence and frugality; to rely on the people of all nationalities and on the common effort of all democratic parties in struggling to over-fulfill the goals of the 1960 national economy plan and budget; and to continue the great leap forward.

Yesterday morning, the executive chairmen were: Yu K'o, Ma Chin-ch'ing, Chiang Hao, Ch'en Kuang-ming, Ch'en Chung, Ts'ui Tz'u-feng, Feng Chan-hai. In the afternoon, the executive chairmen were: Wang I, Ts'ung P'ei-yeh, Kuan Ching-huan, Hsiao Tan-feng, Li Ch'uan-chiang, Yu Yu-wen, and Hsu Shou-hsien.

The number of delegates in attendance yesterday was 270.

All members participating in the political conference of the Second Session of the Second Kirin Provincial People's Council attended the afternoon session yesterday.

In the afternoon meeting, the delegates adopted the report made by the Committee on Procedures, concerning the resolution of the Third Session of the Second Kirin Provincial People's Congress.

During the meeting Yang Yun-shan and Yang Fu-hai were elected as alternate members of the Second Kirin Provincial People's Council.

After the executive chairman announced the election results and the adoption of the meeting's resolution, there was unanimous applause.

The executive chairman of the meeting Governor Yu Yu-wen declared that the entire agenda was completed. Amidst the playing of the national anthem, the Third Session of the Second Provincial People's Congress was victoriously adjourned.

## SOME OPINIONS CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

[Following is the translation of a speech made by Deputy Governor, Hsu Shou-hsien, Kirin Provincial Government, at the Third Session of the Second Kirin Provincial People's Congress, in Chi-lin Jih-pao, 31 May 1960, page 3.]

Because of the faithful enforcement of the Party's policy in which education is made to serve the political ends of the proletariat and is coordinated with productive labor while remaining under the leadership of the Party; and in which educational enterprises are developed by the "walking on two legs" method, our provincial educational enterprises have greatly developed.

Compared with 1957 the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, the all-day higher learning institutions in 1959 increased from seven to 35 schools, and attendance increased from about 18,000 students to about 32,000 students. The number of students in general middle schools increased from 187,000 to about 240,000. Students in middle vocational schools increased from 20,000 to 29,000.

Vocational high schools have struck root in the rural areas; now they have 62,000 students; this is an unprecedented development in the history of our province.

The number of elementary school students has reached 1,965,000. About 95% of all school age children are attending schools. Education has attained a universal basis. The number of children attending kindergartens has reached 235,000.

The mass movement to eradicate illiteracy has achieved great results. In the past two years, the number of illiterates was reduced by 1,380,000, which is equivalent to 1.9 times the total number of 730,000 achieved in the First Five-Year Plan period.

The various levels of off-hour education have developed rapidly. Now the students in the off-hour higher learning institutions number about 20,000; those in off-hour middle schools number 380,000; and those in elementary schools total 1,040,000.

Special attention must be given to efforts being made to promote off-hour education; there are some plants and mines in our province that have over 1,000 workers each and that have established 13 short term all-day schools for special vocations, with an enrollment of more than 1,100 workers.

Some hsien have even established higher learning institutions. These facts have an important significance in hastening the training of construction personnel.

While educational enterprises are greatly developing the educational revolution is making impressive progress, and educational quality shows an obvious rise. After the anti-rightist struggle, the rectification movement, the socialist construction general line of education, and especially after carrying out the policy of coordinating education with productive labor, the socialist awareness of the great mass of teachers and students has greatly risen. All higher learning institutions, high schools, and elementary schools have started from nothing and have made the best use of what they can muster; from small to large, using both native and foreign methods, they have manifested the spirit of doing what is suitable for the locality. They have established a consolidated basis for productive labor and have universally advanced it.

There has been an impressive transformation in the thinking of teachers and students. The students' participation in productive labor not only has strengthened labor and mass viewpoint and nourished the working people's class feeling, but also has created wealth for the nation, supported socialist construction, strengthened physical health, enriched the teaching materials, and raised the quality of teaching. At present, the students have a better understanding of their basic knowledge, and their ability to apply knowledge has enhanced. Recently, following the deep development of the educational revolution, a new mass movement for educational reform, has appeared in all types and levels of schools. The several hundred all-day high schools and elementary schools have tried to adopt a straight nine year system. There are about a hundred "streamlined" educational reforms being put into practice. Regarding curriculum equipment, reforms in teaching materials and teaching methods are making great progress.

In order that educational activities serve socialist construction better and realize communist service, we must further carry out the socialist construction general line and the Party's educational policy. With a continuous revolutionary spirit we must advance in different phases of reform so as to achieve rapid economic development in educational enterprises. Presently, besides putting great efforts in developing higher learning institutions and middle schools, attention must also be given to the eradication of illiteracy, immediate development of off-hour education, and continuous universalization of elementary education. Only under such circumstances

can education become completely universalized, meet the needs of socialist construction, satisfy the demands of the great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production and the people's communes, and stabilize the cultural revolution foundation.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned goals, we must immediately realize government administered schools along with those operated by the plants, mines, enterprises, institutions, and people's communes. We must equally emphasize general education and vocational education; children and adult education; formal and self-education; and free education and tuition education. All must be based on the "walking on two legs" policy, so that our provincial educational enterprise will continue to leap forward.

1. According to the excellent conditions of the continuous leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, we must make great efforts to eradicate illiteracy. From now on, the principal task is to start with "Red May", by launching a roaring and broad wave-like movement throughout the province to attain literate communes and literate plants and mines and by launching an all-people eradication of illiteracy. These movements must be developed to new peaks.

The number of illiterates left in the entire province is about one million. Though the complete eradication of illiteracy is a difficult task, the conditions for a successful eradication movement are excellent. The Party committees in the various areas are strengthening their guidance over the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions. After the masses have established their cultural learning basis, illiteracy will diminish and literate plants and mines and literate communes will continue to appear.

In most communes, plants, and mines there must be more courage to promote a mass learning movement by using the phonetic vernacular system. It is estimated that by 1 July or 1 October, or at the latest by the end of the year, each will become literate unit.

Under the guidance of the Party, we must fully utilize all favorable conditions to support the Party's political prominence, support the mass line, and support the policy of "walking on two legs". We must determinedly carry out the principle of "coordinated production, unified arrangement, teaching according to materials, lively and various", and "learn more in leisure, learn less when busy, just learn as much as one can when very busy, struggle not to discontinue learning". We should strive for complete eradication of illiteracy and realize a basically literate province.

In order to hasten the progress of the eradication of illiteracy, the method of learning to read the characters by phonetic symbols must be universally promoted. The significance in applying this method is that it will solve two important problems in the movement to eradicate illiteracy; these are: it will eliminate the possibility of those who have learned to read, falling back to illiteracy again; and the second is that it will insure those peasants who, after having learned to read 1,500 characters, will be able to read books and newspapers alone without the help of a teacher and increase their vocabulary continuously by this self-teaching method. This method greatly facilitates and accelerates the activities in the off-hour advanced elementary schools, and also creates a book reading fad in the rural areas, manifesting the appearance of a real rural culture rising to its peak. The method of learning to read by phonetic symbols has proved successful not only in Wan-yung Hsien, Shansi Province, but also in Yu-shu and Yung-chi hsien in our province. The promotion of this method has a decisive meaning in fulfilling the goals of our 1960 movement to eradicate illiteracy.

In order to fulfill the task of eradicating illiteracy, there must be full use of opportunity and a continuous learning. In starting the mass learning movement the demand is to begin with Red May, make proper arrangements, arouse a peak movement, and after autumn, work hard, and work still harder, but never forget production while learning seriously, and never discontinue learning while busy with agricultural activities. This is a complicated and difficult undertaking, but it can be achieved if it is properly arranged.

In the Ssu-ping area, in accordance with production conditions, the year is divided into three periods of ordinary, busy, and very busy. In the ordinary period, there should be intense learning and the organization of off-production and semi-off-production classes. In the busy period, there should be less learning and the utilization of leisure for organized learning. In the very busy period one should just learn as much as he can.

The aim of this division is to coordinate production and learning so that they will leap forward together.

The key to this movement is to arouse the masses and to allow them to decide the time and method in accordance with their own production conditions, whereby, they can make their own plan for learning. Only with deep penetration can the above-mentioned demands be met.

2. While the illiteracy eradication movement is being carried on, efforts must be given to the establishment of off-

hour schools and off-hour technical schools. The strong young people should be organized and sent to the various off-hour schools for learning. This is a very important key in determining whether the mass learning movement will be successful or not. We must see to it that the technical reform and technical revolution movement are greatly developed and that there are urgent demands on the part of the masses in industry and agriculture for a continuous rise in cultural and scientific level. These are favorable factors for the establishment of off-hour education.

This year, we must see that one million newly literate people go to the advanced elementary schools to universalize off-hour education. With the original 1,060,000 students attending the advanced elementary schools, the total attendance in the off-hour advanced elementary schools will be more than two million. Similarly, we must see that more than 70% of these two million students, about 1,500,000, are able to graduate from the advanced elementary schools and be promoted to junior middle schools. The original 430,000 students in the junior middle schools and these students comprise a basic move to universalize off-hour secondary education.

In order to fulfill the above-mentioned task, we must promote the red flag elementary school movement, demanding that all off-hour schools be well administered, so that they will become the important battleground for the rural and urban cultural revolution.

3. In 1958, our provincial elementary education had already fulfilled the basic universal education task. It was an epoch-making victory for our educational enterprise.

However, in the new stage of national socialist construction, owing to the rapid development of technical and cultural revolution and to the continual rise in the people's material cultural living standards, there is a new demand on rural elementary education. Until now, the development of our provincial elementary education has not sufficiently balanced.

In some areas, there are children of school age who cannot go to school, while in areas where elementary education is already universalized, there is still a rather big shifting in student movement. These conditions must be reformed as soon as possible.

On the basis of the victory that we have attained, we must continue to apply the policy of "walking on two legs", coordinating actual conditions, making all-out planning, adopting effective measures, and making definite arrangements, so that all well qualified school-age children have an opportunity

to enter school. Thereby, the task of universalizing elementary education as set by the National Government can be fulfilled.

Besides government schools, the communes, administrative districts, and production teams are important means to universalize elementary education in the rural areas and should be urged to establish schools. When production teams establish elementary schools, there are certain advantages: for example, the school-age children can go to nearby schools; the school network will be more reasonably distributed; the problem of children having to go too far to schools from homes and the great shifting movement of students will be solved; and the fulfillment of elementary education on a universalized basis will be guaranteed by the basic organization in the rural areas.

At present, the Provincial People's Council has issued instructions, requiring the communes, the administrative districts, and the production teams, in accordance with their own conditions, to establish all-day and half-day simplified elementary schools. Those better qualified production teams should have their own schools, while those less fortunate teams should unite to open a school. The communes should establish complete elementary schools, while the administrative districts should have complete elementary schools or just the lower grade schools. The Council's instructions will basically solve the problem of universalizing elementary education.

A particularly important fact is that school-age children can go to school at the proper age and their age level will be similar to that of the children in the cities. This has an important significance in transforming the cultural appearance in the rural areas.

The present continuous universalization of elementary education in the rural areas has very favorable conditions. We must clearly view the situation, understand our task, and thoroughly arouse the masses in a struggle to fulfill this important task.

STRIVE TO LEARN THE MAO TSE-TUNG IDEOLOGY AND  
INSURE A CONTINUOUS LEAP FORWARD IN  
VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

[Following is the translation of extracts from a speech made by Sung Chen-t'ing, Commissioner, Propaganda Department, Kirin Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chilin Jih-pao, 31 May 1960, page 3.]

Following the penetrating development of China's socialist revolution and the continuous leap forward of socialist construction, and on the basis of the continuous rise of socialist and communist awareness among the cadres, industrial and agricultural masses, there is an unprecedented rise in the enthusiasm of the cadres and industrial and agricultural masses in our province to learn Marxist-Leninist principles and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings universally promoted throughout the province.

This mass learning movement has such an imposing effect, broad scope, and such high enthusiasm that it is really unprecedented. The whole province now has 400,000 cadres and 3,000,000 industrial and agricultural people participating in learning. The cadres and especially the newly literate industrial and agricultural masses are now able to accept Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings and understand his teachings. This is the most important characteristic in the mass learning movement.

The aim of the cadres and especially that of the industrial and agricultural people is to learn these principles so that they will raise their own ideology and be better prepared to carry out the Party's general line, methods, and policies and to fulfill the various production and activity goals. Consequently, as soon as they accepted Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, they acquired an ideological weapon and new fighting attitude with which they have to plunge into a militant struggle. They have strongly activated the existing construction enterprises into more rapid leaping forward. Here, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has outlined the conflicting principles, the practical principles, and the principles concerning the coordination of revolution and the various stages of revolutionary development. These principles are the keys that unlock man's ideas and wisdom, whence man will become a great material force. While the masses are using these principles to reform the objective world, they also will positively reform the subjective world.

As the cadres and the industrial and agricultural people are participating in learning these principles, the theoretical activity in our province has been greatly universalized and raised. The coordination of universalization and raising is the important characteristic in this activity.

While the cadres and industrial and agricultural people are enthusiastically learning Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, the universities, colleges, scientific research departments, and other related units all are actively studying Mao Tse-tung's ideology and writings.

The principal weapon that the capitalist class now uses in their struggle with the proletarian class is the capitalist world view. In order to attain socialist and communist victory, besides achieving a victory on the economic front, we must strongly criticize modern revisionism and capitalist ideology and tear up its old roots. Following the development of the mass learning movement, an enormous team of specialized and part-time workers has been organized to propagate the principles. The team has gradually become stronger.

The appearance of a mass movement in our province to learn Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writing is not an accidental event. It is the result of a rectification movement, the great leap forward, and the unprecedented rise in the masses' political enthusiasm. It also is the result of cultural revolution, illiteracy eradication, off-hour education, and the universal rise in the masses' cultural level.

It is even more due to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to abolish prejudices and to liberate ideas. Accordingly, this mass learning movement is an inevitable profound reflection of the all-out great leap forward in our entire revolution and construction enterprise.

Today, we are in the midst of an unprecedented and great age. The people control their own destiny. There are endless scientific and technical inventions. Man's productive power rises rapidly. Society is undergoing intense transformation. History has hastened its pace. These have compelled man's thinking to leap forward and have forced man to seek knowledge and to go after truth. The appearance of the mass movement for learning principles is the answer to the demand of this great age.

We must fully estimate the significance of this learning movement and its effect. This movement will have an important effect on China's socialist revolution and socialist construction and on the transition from socialism to communism. Man is the decisive factor in productive power. Our socialist construction is an enterprise belonging to the great masses. Without their own creative power there cannot be active socialist

construction. Comrade Liu Shao-ch'i has well said, "Machines have to be created and developed by man. Material resources need man's assistance before they can be useful. Things are made by man. People's subjective energy is a great active force. Neglecting this great active force is a contradiction of Marxism-Leninism."

Having acquired Marxist-Leninist principles, the laboring masses are better prepared to understand and hold the laws of natural and social development, and to fully utilize their subjective energy. Thus, they will greatly enhance the advancement of China's socialist construction.

In the great leap forward of China's socialist construction, and in this great historic age, when "one day is equivalent to twenty years," the content of practical struggle is very rich. The rich practice should yield rich principles. At present, all the people are learning principles and also creating principles. These principles are reaching unprecedented plentitude. This richness in principles will in turn help to guide and promote practices. Furthermore, the difference existing between mental labor and physical labor is the product of the age-old class society. History's development demands that this difference must be abolished. China's laboring masses are now broadly learning principles. This is an important phase and important beginning to abolish the difference between mental labor and physical labor.

In order to promote at a higher level the mass movement to learn Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings, we must mobilize all forces in the various fields to cooperate for a great mass movement under the leadership of all levels of Party committees. On one hand we must now promote this movement to a deeper and further development and impel it to a prolonged movement. On the other hand, we must raise the result of learning and apply what we have learned to production, activity, ideological reforms, and political struggle so that we may raise our awareness and promote the various enterprises into a continuous leap forward.

In order to learn Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings and to promulgate his ideology among the people, we must follow his systematically organized principles, closely collaborate with various struggles, and continuously promote the struggle of "enhancing the proletariat and destroying capitalism."

Since the 1957 rectification movement and the anti-rightist struggle, our socialist revolution has gained decisive victories on the political and ideological fronts; however, we have not yet won our final and thorough victory.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has rightly said, "The ideological

struggle between the proletariat and the capitalist class is a prolonged, complicated, and even very fierce one. The proletariat will reform the world according to its world view, while the capitalist class will also reform the world according to its world view. In this respect, who shall win this struggle between socialism and capitalism has not been definitely settled" (On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People). Therefore, as far as capitalist ideology is concerned, we must continue to wage a firm and repeated struggle against it.

Currently, one of the most important tasks on the political and ideological front is to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to continue the firm struggle against modern revisionist ideology under the leadership of the Party.

The group headed by Yugoslavia's Tito and representing the modern revisionist ideology is the principal danger confronting present day world communism. This group tries to eradicate the difference between socialism and capitalist imperialism, to blur the conflict between the proletariat and the capitalist class, and to harmonize the two systems, the two camps, and the two opposing classes. In the field of cultural arts, they advocate the capitalist class' humanism (opposing proletarian humanism), the theory of human nature, pacifism, and other reactionary ideology, while opposing socialism and communism. We must thoroughly criticize this revisionist ideology.

The philosophical, social science, and literary arts enterprises in our province, under the able guidance of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have followed the other enterprises in the great leap forward and are rapidly developing. But international revisionist ideology and capitalist ideology have influenced certain fields of culture and arts in our province. Therefore, workers in the learned profession in our province must ruthlessly criticize modern revisionism and capitalist ideology. We must firmly abolish modern revisionism and thoroughly eradicate all its political and ideological effects. With regard to cultural legacy, we must use the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint to learn--to criticize--to learn again--to criticize again, so that we can gradually differentiate the essence from the dregs, casting away the dregs and retaining the essence.

We must further carry out the "Let one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred thoughts contend" policy. Differences in learned opinions must be allowed expression. But after discussion and debate, we must discern right and wrong, true and false. When certain problems cannot be solved, let everybody discuss and debate more but do not come to a conclusion

too soon. Different schools and forms in arts should be given the freedom to compete. We must strictly separate debate over the problem of revisionism, over the critical problem of cultural legacy, and over the problem of pure arts. We must adopt a correct policy. This struggle has started in our province. Under the guidance of the Provincial Party Committee, we must carry this struggle to the end.

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